

People.

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VOL. IX.-NO. 9.

NEW YORK, MAY 28, 1899.

FICTION AND FACT.

orticial Count of S. L. P. Vote in Bridgeport Contrasted with Newspaper Figures.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 20.-We se now at last able to give a someshat correct account of our vote in the est election (April 3). Our men waited for the straight tickets to be counted then reported the scratched vote to be reported in the papers. The papers gave us an average of 230, with 210 for Mayor. We had on our own men's report 226. We began to feel men's report 25.

that all was not well, especially as we knew for a fact that Contrade Haigh, for Alderman, had received a large soft. We inquired and got no satisfaction, so the Executive Committee was ordered to find out what was the official was satisfication. cial vote and see if the papers lied. Meanwhile a recount took place for the office of Tax Collector, and it was shown that NOT A SINGLE DIS-TRICT WAS CORRECTLY COUNT-

It was then reported that the Town Clerk refused to let us have the official figures, saying that only a lawyer could get them. A comrade was ordered to proceed and get the vote, even if it became necessary to engage a lawyer. The comrade, however, oblawyer. The comrade, however, obtained the vote through a man who saw the mean moves made to keep us without the information that we had a

The below list presents a contrast be-tween Fiction and Facts that should make us all pause:

VOTE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR

* 3.1	PARTY.	
þa	Mayor:	enunt ow.
210	JOHN H. BEAUDRY.	-
230	City Clerk: ALEXANDER McDONNALD.	243
522	Treasurer: HENRY J. MATHERN.	296
217	- Collector: OSCAR HUMMEL.	387
325	Sheriffs; CONRAD W. NIELSEN.	401
230	JOHN TYER.	ALCOHOLD TO THE OWNER OF

CHARLES E. WINDHOVEL. HENRY H. HARRIS. Aldermen: GEORGE HAIGH. MAX SCHWAB. DENNIS BARWICK, ALBERT SCHMIDLIN SAMUEL WALKER. FREDERICK KLATT. DANIEL CAHILL. THOMAS N. HOLDSWORTH, NOAH ROLLINSON. ALFRED F. MOFFATT. Town Clerk: JOHN WARMUTH. 348 Public Weigher: JOHN STAINES. 492

BAMUEL MURGATROYD, A. HERMAN GENNERT. AUGUST WINKLER. EDWARD CRONAN.

We asked the papers to publish the vote as it is. One fiatly refused; another wanted five dollars. We shall reserve the right to publish it ourselves with a few remarks-later on.

C. J. MERCER

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THE "GLASGOW PLAN".

The statement has very often been made by "Municipal Reformers" and others that under municipalization à la wow the condition of the people would be bettered. As an evidence they claim that in Glasgow no taxes are paid, that the tramways make enough surplus to pay all, the city's

running expenses, etc., etc.

The falseness of these statements are easily proven by an examination of "The Glasgow Municipal Records," used by the City of Glasgow for the years 1884, '95, '96 and '97.

From an in continuous it appears

From such examination it appears that taxes are not only paid in Glasbut that taxes are actually higher in 1897 than they were in 1895. Not only is the condition of the people not only is the condition of the people not bettered but, on the contrary, poverty and insanity are on the incréase— dapite the "plan." Thus even the false cry of taxation turns out to be tably false in Glasgow. The Transways Committee of Glas-low presented the following report for the year ending June 18, 1897:

Leaving a balance of £81,506 3.1

Disposed of as under:

Not one penny, it will thus be seen,

went to lower taxes.

The further fact is brought out that taxes are being levied in Glasgow and that an increase of taxation instead of the fallowdecrease is a reality, by the follow-

Assessments imposed by the Magistrates and Council for year ending May 31:

For year ending May 31, 1807. 00,262 12.6 The Parish Councils of Glasgow, nary letters! Why run any risks?

Govan and Barony (City of Glasgow) expended for care of the poor during

a "rate." or tax, imposed by said Parish Councils not included in the assessments of the Magistrates and Council. The estimate for 1898 in-creased the amount necessary for poor maintenance about £10,000 over that

The increase of insanity during the The increase of insanity during the year 1836-97 compelled the General Board of Lunacy to give utterance to the following doleful statement: "The sum which the General Board

of Lumacy declares necessary to be raised for the City District Board in the current year, 1807-98, is £16,962, against £10,850 in last year—equal to 56 per cent, of an increase,

"The rate (of taxation) to be imposed

winthin the City Parish must therefore be advanced to 3% pence, being an increase of a penny farthing per nound.

"Municipalization" in Glasgow is

"Municipalization" in Glasgow is evidently a striking illustration of how easy it is for a capitalist municipal government NOT to better the condition of the people.

From these few facts the working class can understand that, if under "municipal ownership" poverty and insanity increase, year by year, such "municipal ownership" can be of absolutely no value to our class.

solutely no value to our class.

These facts prove conclusively that its not a question of "municipal ownership" which concerns the working class, but rather, who shall own the municipality?

The municipality?

The municipality being owned by the working class they can use it to PRE-VENT an increase of poverty and misery, thereby preventing an increase of insunity; the municipality being owned by the capitalist class, as Glasgow is owned, that class being a labor-skinning class they will not it to further ning class, they will use it to further skin the workers and thus increase

poverty and insanity.

The working class must own the municipality then, and only then can it use it for itself. The only way the working class can get the ownership. of any and every municipality is by voting as a class for its class. It can not get such ownership by listening to the lying statements of the fakir and the fool; it must vote in the platform and candidates of the Socialist Labor Party and vote out the plat-forms and candidates of the capitalists and their crooked bunco steerers, the "municipal ownership" crew.
ARTHUR KEEP.

A correspondence, found elsewhere in this issue, reports the healthy shaking up that Section Hudson County. N. J., has just given the boodling waiters of a Waiters' "Union" of that place. An incident, not mentioned in the correspondence, deserves to be referred

In the course of the discussion which took place in the Hudson County Central Labor Federation, upon the motion of the Section that the Walters' Union in question be suspended, the following passage at arms occurred:

Delegate of the Union-"Our Union is a good Socialist Union. We have done good work for the S. L. P. We have marched in its parade."

Committeeman of the S. L. P .- "You marched with us. What good was that? We had 600 men in line and polled only 200 votes. That comes of such people as you marching with us. People will say either those were all bona fide Socialists, but they are a lot of foreigners without a vote; or they will say that we sell out on election

The time has come to put an end to the lip-service style of socialist—the men who imagine they can buy the Party's good will by a few acts of show and thereby secure immunity for their corruption.

The hard-worked drug clerks of New York are just now being worked by two elements, either of which is more despicable than the other.

One set of the drug clerks has been played upon by the labor fakir element, and made believe that by paying dues and allowing themselves to be otherwise bled, they could secure by legislation a shorter work day.

An other set of drug clerks is hasten-

ing to attach their signatures to a declaration that they resent any interference by the Legislature, seeing they ean themselves attend to the question of hours of work. The way the thing is worked is this: the declaration is unrelled before the drug clerk, his employer standing near by; the drug clerk is told that he is under no obligation to sign, and is then invited to sign. The unhappy drug clerk, knowing that he will be fired if he does not sign, promptly signs. For every signature the collector of such "free" signatures gets a certain fee.

Query: Which of the two sets of clerks is more to be pitied, the set worked by the fakir, or the set worked by the Signature Collecting Agency?

Romit by mensy-order, registered letter, check or, when the amount is small, by two or ene-cent stamps. Do not send cash in ordi-

The Rise and Downfall of the Latest Utopian Scheme.

COLONISTS APPEALING FOR FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Recent Events at Ruskin-Receiver Applied for and Lands to be Sold-Development of the Colony Idea in General-Birth of Ruskin-Wayland Starts It, and then Makes His Pile Out of It-Disreputable Policy of the "Coming Nation"-Attempts of Stockholders to Veneer the Condition of the Colony-The Founders Now Admit that Ruskin Was Never Intended to be a "Socialistic" Community-Rescality of the Whole Scheme Proven-Colonization Versus Socialism.

at Ruskin, Tenu., commonly known as the "Ruskin Colony," is about to col-

Its lands and houses are to be sold, and the hundred or so colonists still on the site of the colony are appealing TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to tide

them over the "crisis,"

During the last three years THE PEOPLE has suggested once or twice that the Ruskin Colony was rotten financially. The reply of the "Coming Nation," the organ of the colony, has uniformly been that THE PEOPLE uniformly been that THE PEOPLE
had but little regard for the truth, and
that the colony was on the highest
wave of prosperity. Of late these
boasts of solvency have been louder
than ever and in larger type than eyer,
proceeding probably from an analogy
with the decay of virilies in the house with the decay of vitality in the human body. It often happens that just before dissolution a man will secure a sudden access of strength which by the unskilled is taken as a symptom the unskilled is taken as a symbol of returning life, but which to the exnaught but the premonition of the death rattle.

Thus with the Ruskin Colony, Three weeks ago, boasting in strident tones of its absolute solvency and prosperity and while the words were flowing from the pen of the editor, legal proceed ings for the sale of the property and winding up the affairs of the colony were being executed.

COLONIES IN GENERAL.

Should the Socialist keep a record of all the failures of schemes developed ostensibly "to rescue society from the ravenous maw of the capitalist sys-tem of production," the clerical labor required would take most of his time; and usually it would be time thrown away. Occasionally, however, a scheme collapses which from the very importance that has been claimed for however. it by its adherents, as well as the im-portance it has assumed in many other minds, demands obsequies of a more formal character than such fiascoes usually merit. And Ruskin Colony, claimed by its promoters to be "Socialism in practice," is one of these

Four hundred years ago there lived in England a man named Thomas More. At that time (the forepart of the sixteenth century) poverty and misery were prolific in England, as elsewhere in Europe. More's emotions were sensitive enough to be easily stirred, and his sympathies were quick enough to be easily roused. He saw the misery and the poverty and the degradation on every hand, and he may have seen the causes; but he realized his powerlessness to work any great revolution in society; and then, like all emotionalists, he took refuge in his imagination and proceeded to con-struct societies and governments in his mind. He was acquainted with the paradise of which St. John of Bible lore had dreamed, (which paradise is generally called "heaven,") and pro-ceeded to dream a dream himself with modifications.

St. John located his paradise off among the stars somewhere. More lo-cated his on earth. Rather than let his imagination course through ether and at last light on a planet, as did the imagination of the Apostie. More took a voyage across boundless seas to America, and there in tropics, far inland, he discovers a peculiar people, who inhabit a peculiar land called Utopia.

Inno called Utopia.

The political and social evils of sixteenth century England—and those evils were many—were all absent from the Utopians. The social life of the Utopians was molded after a rude form of communism, under which food. clothing, and shelter were produced in abundance for all, and where there was such an absence of vice and such a presence of virtue, such an absence of political inequality and such a presence of political equality, that ever since then the adjective "utopian" has been used to designate the visionary and the impracticable.

Utopia was simply an idea of More's an ideal of More's—a community that lived, moved, and had its being within the confines of More's cerebrum and

Since the sixteenth century other men with easily moved sympathies and vivid imaginations have seen political and social injustice, and, like More, have set their imaginations to work to IMAGINE a State in which political and social injustice would be absent; and with all of them, from More down to Bellamy, the policy advocated has been that of withdrawing from the society where this injustice reigns, go ing to an isolated portion of the earth, and there, with nature as raw ma-

The Ruskin Co-operative Association, it Ruskin, Tenur, commonly known as he "Ruskin Colony," is about to colapse. practice their peculiar morals in so-ciety as it then existed, withdrew from society, and in mountain fastness and deserts waste established colonies of hermits, where, remote from even the possibility of worldly temptation, they could live their whimsical lives, prac-tice their whimsical rites, and leave the world without to hammer its way along the rough and winding road of progress as best it might. The analogy between the monastery and the cooperative colony should not, however, be carried further. In most instances the hermits succeeded in leading the kind of a life they set out to lead; with the co-operative colony the reverse is

For more than a hundred years the colony scheme, in its various forms, has been the heaven of the utopian. In the first years of the century Rapp and his band of devotees established Harmony Colony in Pennsylvania. It was about to lapse when Owen appeared, cleared up the debris, and started it over again as New Harmony Colony, and that ultimately went to the wall. Then Fourier elaborated imaginary details, and inspired thousands to enter on abortive attempts to live one form of society inside another form of social organization, and his phalanx and phalansterey cropped out in hundreds of little communities, of which Brook Farm was a type. Cabet followed with another ready made suit followed with another ready followed with another ready made such for society to put on, and learia was born to lead a perilous career. And in later tears have come the Bellamy-ites to retire late the wilderness and there reform the industrial order.

THE RUSKIN COLONY-ITS GENE-SIS AND HISTORY.

And this brings us to Ruskin, which

is the latest effort at colonization.

The idea of Ruskin was first revealed to A. J. Wayland, at the present time the owner and editor of "The Ap-peal to Reason," an alieged Socialist paper, which he publishes in a little country town in Kansas called Girard.

In April, 1863, Wayland published the first number of the "Coming Nation" at Greensburg, Indiana. Populism was then at its height, and the paper became in time the mouthpiece for the misguided who thought they saw in Populism, with its absurd midsaw in Populism, with its absurd mid-dic class demands, a short cut to the Co-operative Commonwealth. Way-land was familiar with the history of colonization in all its forms from Fourierism through Cabetism to Bel-lamyism. He was also acquainted with history of the failure of coloniza-tion in all its forms. A knowledge of tion in all its forms. A knowledge of these failures, liowever, did not deter him from attempting to plough the field all over again and harrow it with a Wayland harrow.

Wayland's scheme was a fertile one, and appeared like this. Wayland owns the "Coming Nation." You enthusiasts increase the circulation to 100,000 a That will leave a surplus of year. That will leave a surplus of \$27,000 a year. This money will be Wayland's, but Wayland will be a philanthropist and use it to purchase 3.000 acres of land as a basis for the colony. Charter members were to be those who sent in two hundred subscribers or paid an equivalent in money. In return, Wayland was to throw in all he had-type, press, sub-scription list, even Wayland himself. The whole "Coming Nation," editor and all, was to go into the pool and serve as a nucleus around which build the co-operative commonwealth in the midst of a capitalist nation.

In the spring of 1894 a good deal of money was on hand through the efforts of the enthusiasts, and Wayland was on the lookout for a site. In Chicago there was a land company, and that land company owned a tract of land in Tennessee. It was three miles from the railway station at Tennessee City. It consisted of barren rocky hills, absolutely unfit for cultivation or habitation, having neither fertile soil nor living water. Yet the land company sold one thousand acres of it to Way-land for one thousand dollars, and in the spring of 1804 the "Coming Na-tion" issued a call for the martyrs. The fugitives from capitalism began to appear at Tennessee City, and in August nineteen men applied for a charter and became charter members of the "Rus-kin Co-operative Association." The charter was a rather voluminous document, the principal clause stipulating that membership in the colony could only be had by the payment of \$500. They worked on their barren land, cut railway ties from their timber, and starved on the income from the "Coming Nation" until July, 1815. when a crisis was reached, or, rather the culumnation of a crisis, for the The limits of this article will not permit the tracing of the development of wayland made the deal with the Chi-

cago land company. The crisis came about in the following manner. One of the agreements made by Wayland was that he would contribute the plant of the "Coming Nation," which he valued at \$12,000. He postponed, however, the legal surrender of the plant from time to time and seemed so loth to do things in a business manner that there grew up a suspicion that Wayland was looking out for Wayland and did not intend to surrender the and did not intend to surrender the plant. In July a demand was made on him for the printing outfit, and he dathy refused to keep his promise. He demanded cash for his plant, and he got it. The printed reports of the colony do not tell how much cash he got. The only suggestion relative thereto is to be found in the statement that in October, 1804, they were free from debt and had a balance on hand, while in July, 1805, after Wayland had been bought out and kicked out, the colony was without money and three thousand dollars in debt.

Wayland gone, the barrenness of Wayland's site was more apparent than eyer. The colonists had to get than ever. The colonists had to get fertile land or starve, (as matters have turned out they have nearly starved anyway.) and in June, 1897, they de-serted the original site and ran in debt for six hundred acres of fertile land a few miles from Wayland's purchase. On this six hundred acres of unpaid-for hand the colony is now located, and when in a few days the hammer of the auctioneer knocks down their property to the highest bidder they will have been taught the lesson, rude though the teaching may be, that the time hermitizing is gone, and that the ballot box is the place and the ballot the machine for revolutionizing society and ushering in the Co-operative Commonwealth. FROM STRESS TO CHICANERY.

Years ago Socialists demonstrated that material necessity is the motive power of human action. That is to say, that the stomach and other or-gans of the body are the mainsprings to action. The application of this reasoning to the history of Ruskin leads one to sentiments of pity mingled with those of anger for the misguided enthusiasts and promoters who have fought a losing battle in the woods of Tennessec-pity for the enthusiasts'

anger for the promoters who have preyed on the credulity of the "reformers." The necessity for getting a living was what led them to Ruskin, and the continued necessity of getting a living was what led them into a great deal of was what led them into a great deal of the evident chicanery practiced. Their paper, the "Coming Nation," herafded itself a Socialist paper, while its col-mans have ever been open to the most sickening anti-Socialist rot that has ever degraded any paper of its class. In many instances it has been worse than the "Appeal to Reason." Any one of its subscribers was permitted to

one of its subscribers was permitted to express himself in its columns, and even to-day, with the fallacy of the free silver policy and the fallacy of the anti-bank power policy thoroughly exploded, it is not unusual to see the or-gan of Ruskin Colony devote columns of space to Populist dribble, descrip-tive of the oppression resulting from, the "banks," the "money power," and the "gold standard."

It is quite likely, however, that this

course has been something of an economic necessity. The principal source of the colony's income has been the "Coming Nation." Therefore every attempt has been made to increase its circulation. But the time was not ripe for a large circulation of a paper teach-ing clear-cut Socialism; hence to get a large circulation they were compelled to publish a lot of middle class delusion, Populist fallacy, and colonization dreamlets. The paper was the last re-sort for every economic freak that capitalism has produced; and it had to or go out of the newspaper business, which it was loth to do, for going out of the newspaper business meant going out of the colony business. And so the arce was kept up. Having a fairly good printing plant,

they naturally desired to get all they could out of it, and branched out into the publishing business. They began the publication of a "Telegrapher's Ad-vocate," which was to get the tele-graphers imbibed with the colony idea. But after a few issues the "Advocate" discontinued. Then St. Louis "Labor" was having a hard row to hoe, and Sanderson persuaded the Ruskinites to take hold of it and use for its columns matter that had previously been served up to the subscribers of the "Coming Nation." Wherever the Socialist Labor Party had a thriving organization, there "Labor" was sent by the thou-sands with its half-baked Socialism and its milk and water tactics. It was going to broaden the movement. But

Labor" soon suspended.

Then the colony began to manufacture a few small commodities such as eather suspenders, leather belts, chewing gum, and cereal coffee, raised flower seeds and bulbs, enlarged photo-graphs, and attempted to make a few They relied on the "co-operation" of their friends to secure a market for their products. This co-operation was necessary because as a general thing their tools were crude, and consequently their products were inferior to those produced by the more modern machin-ery of capitalist production; but the co-

ery of capitalist production; but the co-operation was not sufficient to enlarge materially the business of the colony. Early in 1897 the "Coming Nation" was black with headlines describing the "Ruskin College of the New Econ-ony." which was to be built for the nurrose of civing "Socialist education" purpose of giving "Socialist education to the youth of the land. Every Uto plan in the country was appealed to for contributions. Pictures were print-

(Continued on page 3.)

11111111 4 L. ASLY 2

To the Members of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Comrades:-On the 4th of April last the weavers employed by the Slater Mills Corporation in Slatersville went out on strike for an increase in wages, Among the strikers were a number of experienced comrades, who in short order had them organized into a solid S. T. & L. A. After a four weeks' struggle, conducted in a remarkably intelligent manner, a compromise was reached. The men went back under an agreement to increase wages, recognize the Alliance and not to discriminate against any of the strikers. But capitalist promises, like capitalist honor, are froth, and mean nothing. No sooner had the men returned than

steps were immediately taken to crush steps were immediately taken to crush the revolutionary spirit that had mani-fested liself with such vigor, and to the cost of the capitalists. The boldest comrades were singled out for destruction. Five men were discharged in succession some without giving rea-sons and others were brutally told to "get out" because they were "Socialist disturbers."

The object was plain. These men had been untiring in Socialist propa-ganda and had rolled up a vote of 27 per cent. in their town for the S. L. P. A Section had just been formed, and the real purpose was to stamp out the Socialist spirit in North Smithfield. Socialist spirit in North Smithfield. The corporation owned all the tenements and in putting comrades out of the factory, they would compel them to leave the town, and thus give a free reign to the bunco parties of capital. The comrades remaining would be sent after the others or frightened from all activity. Moreover the employers and the objects of their frequent and fervant personal praise—the fakirs and their pure and simple unions—would proclaim broadcast the impotency and proclaim broadcast the impotency and utter failure of the S. T. & L. A. and the S. L. P. to protect wage workers from brutal persecution.

As a result of this, the Slatersville comrades have again gone on strike. fully conscious that their masters were aiming to destroy the Socialist Move-ment in their town. There's a des-perate struggle of Socialist against re-actionary forces. The comrades in volved are in extreme poverty, without means, refused credit at the store, and in momentary risk of being evicted from the corporation tenements and driven from the town. They merit and should have the support of every Socinlist in the land.

Comrades, this is our struggle. Our principles are at issue, and the effi-ciency of the Socialist and New Trade Unionist Movement is at stake.

The Textile workers of Rhode Island The Textile workers of knode island are rallying to the S. T. & L. A. This is practically its first battle with the opposing forces in this State. The lines are sharply and clearly drawn. Now is the time to show what we are made of, and what the S. T. & L. A. backed by the S. L. P. can accomplish for class-conscious workingmen. The Alliances and Sections in Rhode Island have organized to support their striking brethren. The recent epidemic of strikes in our State has almost im-poverished us. We need and must have the help of comrades all over the country. Contributions should be

country. Contributions should be made without delay.

RHODE ISLAND D. A., S. T. & L. A. STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P. Send remittances to the Treasurer,

P. CURRAN,

64 Hanover street, Providence, R. L. An other curiosity that has floated

into this office during the week is a broad-paged "Suggestion" from Potterville, Cal., and signed "A Hayseed." Its purpose is to suggest how the people of this country may get their own in 1900. The means to this desirable end is that wagons be fitted out in every State with Kenetoscopic and Phonographic effects, "Kenetoscope to represent Comrades Debs, De Leon, Harriman, Benham, Casson, Mayor Jones and other first-class speakers delivering their best speeches." Us seems that if the people of this country were to be deluged with speeches from such contradictory sources, thep, in 1900, they would be either ready for the lunatic asylum-or for absorbees by the Demo-Republican party.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See w your subscription expires. Henew in time. It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

The receipt of a sample copy of this

THE PEOPLE

- EVERY SUNDAY. -

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

As far as possible, rejected communication will be returned if so desired and stampe as

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1801.



SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

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In	1888 (Presidential)		4	2068
100	1890	e a		10 001
In	1892 (Presidential)			21 157
In	1894			33 133
In	1896 (Presidential .	. 8		36.564
In	1898			82,204

How good one feels when one is full—how atisfied with ourselves and with the world! People who have tried it tell me that a clear clence makes you very happy and contenled; but a full stomach does the business quite as well. One feels so forgiving and generous after a substantial and well-digested meal-so noble-minded, so kindly-hearled.

JEROME K. JEROME.

THE VOICE OF VIRGINIA'S STATE COMMITTEE

MANCHESTER, Va., May 21.-At a meeting of the State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia, held to-day, the following resolutions were reported as having been adopted by Section Richmond, which requested that same be adopted by the State Committee, and this having been done I am instructed to forward a copy of the resolutions for publication in THE

"WHEREAS, The Socialist Labor Party is the accredited wing of the International Socialist Movement in the United States, and is charged with the most sacred responsibility that can be assumed by or conferred upon any organization-viz., the emancipation of the proletariat from wage slavery by the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth as a substitute for the anarchical system of production and distribution which exists to-day; and

"WHEREAS, The accomplishment of this great undertaking depends entirely upon the Socialist Labor Party being kept in the straight, uncompromising course which has marked its history, and to which its present strength and influence are solely attributable; and

"WHEREAS, We regard the tactics that are being pursued by our Party as constituting the only guarantee that the S. L. P. will not be retarded in its growth, if not brought to the verge of destruction, through taking up the middle class' burden of tax-reform municipalization & la Glasgow, etc., etc.: and

"WHELLAS, The dangers accruing to the S. L. P. from this source are likely to increase in future, owing to the fact that our movement is beginning to be understood by capitalism as its sworn enemy with whom a reckon ing must soon be made, and therefore the capitalist class will adopt any scheme in order to weaken or annihilate the political organization of a class-conscious proletariat; therefore,

"RESOLVED, First, that for the reasons above cited the State Committee of the Socialist Labor Party in Virginia hereby expresses its hearty approval of the course pursued by the National Executive Committee and by the Editors of our national organs in calling a halt on the vacillating and treasonable policy of the "Volkszeitung," and in refuting the false economice taught in that paper.

"RESOLVED, Second, that we favor a plan whereby the Socialistic Co. operative Publishing Association and its work shall be subordinated to the principles and tactics of the Party which brought it into existence, and to whom it should be made responsible for all its acts. Failing in the accomplishment of this, we advocate that immediate steps be taken by the Party through its National Executive Com mittee to divorce itself from all connection, direct or indirect, with the said Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, and to bring the publication of our national organs under the immediate supervision of the

"RESOLVED, Third, that we take this occasion to express our apprecia tion of the vigilance, ability, and uncompromising faithfulness to Socialist principle, of our National Executive Committee, and of the Editors of THE PEOPLE and the "Vorwaerts," both of which papers are an honor to the cause they so capably represent."

By order of the Virginia State Com-

ALEX. B. McCULLOCH. State secretary,

"The Pana Strike Settled" is the news of the day. Now get ready to hear of some fresh outrage.

IT MOVES AND SPREADS.

Three incidents have recently occurred, within a few days of one another, that cetrainly are significant for the Labor World. Any one of them would be significant enough; the three combined and crowding together tell an intensifiedly interesting tale, denoting the strong pulsations of the Socialist Labor Party and its spread, together with the accompanying manifestations of such development. The three incidents are strung across the country.

The first is in Roanoke, Va. The S. L. P. of the place, being in the midst of a municipal campaign, spreading literature, agitating, thereby dispelling the darkness of ignorance, and accordingly, threatening the comfort of the owls, the capitalists and the Labor Fakirs reached each other the band. A "Central Trade & Labor Council" of the place, an organization that had hitherto violently opposed "politics in Unions," comes forward with a "Labor" ticket. Its programme reads like the programme of tax-paying saloon keepers and small traders generally; aided by Democratic corruption funds these gentlemen are intent upon no purpose other than creating confusion split up the workingman's vote, thereby discouraging, if possible, further Socialist agitation, and insuring Democratic capitalist supremacy. The corrupt purpose, being transparent, the immediate effect of the performance is to help bury pure and simpledom: to help recommending the S. L. P.

The second is almost similar but upon somewhat different lines. It is in Cleveland, O. The Central Labor Union of that city is a good deal further developed than the corresponding body in Roanoke. In the latter the Labor Fakir still dominates, the classconscious element being in the minority; in the former it is the reverse; there the class-conscious element is dominant. From the ranks of these a resolution was presented on the performances of Gen. Merriam in the Cœur d'Alene, and it explicitly pointed out the urgency of Labor's marshaling itself under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party. The resolution was adopted. This dose seems to have been the hardest yet administered to the political and labor fakir minority in the body: it seems to have brought home to them, more than anything before, that the fakir's row to hoe is fast becoming rougher. The result of all of which seems to be a split in the near future-one of those splits that denotes internal growth; one of those splits that to the Labor Movement is what the "split" of a milk-tooth is when it is shoved out or broken off by the oncoming strong and permanent tooth of

The third took place in Salt Lake City at the convention of the Western Federation of Miners. There the Committee on Resolutions presented over their signatures the following resolution WHICH WAS ADOPTED:

We believe that the only means of counteracting the evil effects of that gigantic development of modern evolution—the trusts—is the education of the people along the lines of, Socialism, that they may be enabled to understand that instead of being a curse, it can be changed to a blessing by simply changing the ownership from private to collective.

Finally, we recommend that

simply changing the viscoling single collective.

Finally, we recommend that some action be taken whereby all the working people of the West can be brought to a realization of the necessity of united action at the polls, as the surest and speedlest method to redress all our grievances. In our opinion the surest means of attaining this observed in through the adoption and support in nion the surest means of attaining this object is through the adoption and support in its entirety of the platform of the Socialist Labor Party. Respectfully submitted,

D. P. HENDRICKS, T. J. SULLIVAN, E. A. CRELL, JAMES LEMON, THOMAS PATEN,

Thus, beginning in Roanoke, where the S. L. P. is driving the crooks to show their colors; proceeding over Cleveland, where the S. L. P. has ripened further and is snuffing off the crooks: we finally reach Salt Lake City where at a trades convention of no less Importance a trade than the Western miners' the S. L. P. is fully endorsed. accepted and recommended to the working class.

In next week's issue the details of the Roanoke and Cleveland incidents will be published. Let this rapid review of the three events suffice for to

The future belongs to the true.

There reached this office a neat four leaf pamphlet, that, despite its neat, white appearance, may be the harbin ger of bloody feats to come. It is an "Appeal to the Dominican People," the people of the island of San Domingo. located between Cuba and Puerto Rico, to "die or be free." The appeal purports to be written by a patriot who tells blood-curdling stories about the present President of the Dominican Republic.

That the "President" in question is none too good to be incapable of the acts imputed to him is a very likely thing. Nevertheless, just such "patriotic manifestos" as the one before us are the kinds of things that "War Syndicates" of capitalists are wont to get up when they have designs on foreign territory. So it began with Cuba.

Barely has the stench of the Seeley Dinner subsided, and the feats of the "moral," "family upholding" Horacio R. Harper among the precious lot of Socialist haters begun to be forgotten, when the "family upholding" spirit of

capitalism made an exhibition of itself in the adulterous Belmont-Sloane af fair; and hardly is this event sinking below the horizon when a new one comes in to supplant both. It now turns out that Mr. Thomas J. Havemeyer did not die "in the arms of his family" at his own home, but rather un-orthodoxly in the house of some other woman with whom that "pillar of society" had been living for some

Did our American delegates approve, by commission or by omission, of the following telegram sent by the Peace Conference to the Czar of Russia?

The Peace Conference lays at the feet of your Majesty its respectful congratulations upon the occasion of your birthday, and expresses its sincere desire to co-operate in great and noble work in which your Majesty has taken a generous intlative, and for which it begs you to accept its humbl and profound gratitude.

Probably, certainly.

Surely it is not the American people these worthies represent. The American people are not ready to so abase themselves. It is the American capitalist, with his heiresses for sale, that went down at the feet of the Czar.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Bremen, Germany, "Bürgerzeitung." writing on the May Day holiday

Not only does the expitalist class use all the industrial means of capital to force the working class into submission, but it also wields its political power, with the air of legislation, to create a jurisdiction which prevents the workers to use the only power ful weapon wherewith to achieve victory, namely ORGANIZATION.

But wherever workingmen, in spite of all oppression and intimidation, have united true to one another, and have arrayed their true to one another, and have arrayed their true to one another, and have arrayed their tal. wherever they have stopped the wheels of industry to enforce their just demands then 4n France as well as in England, in Austria as well as in 'free' America, firearms have spoken in favor of the exploiters, 'in the interest of menaced law and order, and if we, in Germany thus far, have been spared such conflicts, it is solely due to the prudent and wise conduct of the German working class educated under the humer of Socialism, who, although subjected to all manner of petty and malicious persecutions during the Bismarckian reign of terror, have never lost our presence of, mind, our class-consciousness and above all our ultimate aim.

If the below from the "Boot and Shoes Weekly," a capitalist organ, means anything it means a notice to the pure and simple labor leaders that their days are counted, the bosses no longer needing them to help keep down the workers:

There is an old saying to the effect that the worm which has been tormented for an indefinite period will sometimes turn upon its tormentors.

The worm turned in Chicago quite recently when the daily newspapers closed up their offices and did not print a paper for several days rather than submit to the extortionate demands of the Stereotypers Union. The result was what might have been expected—the defeat of the union. The union stereotypers did not believe that the daily newspapers of Chicago would dare suspend publication rather than submit to their demands. But the worm had reached a point where it could stand it no longer, and the result was disastrous to the union.

longer, and the testing and its result union.

The lesson of this strike and its result may well be taken to heart by members of all unions everywhere, but probably it will have little effect. Each particular union or organization of men insists upon knowing themselves how it feels to strike and get

Clear the way for the Alliance!

This is interesting! This week's 'Vorwaert's," the Party's national organ in German, has the following editorial notice at the head of its editorial columns:

AS TO THE SO-CALLED "SUPPLEMENT TO No. 21 OF 'VORWAERTS'.

Let our readers take notice that the "Supplement to No. 21 of the Vorwaerts," Issued by the "New Yorker Volkszeitung." Is In fact NO SUPPLEMENT TO OUR PARTY ORGAN, THE "VORWAERTS."

The use made of the title: "Supplement to the Vorwaerts" amounts to a fraud upon the readers. The "Vorwaerts" is edited by the undersigned under control of the National Executive Committee, of the S. L. P. The said "Supplement" has been gotten up without the knowledge and consent of the National Executive or of the Editor.

Editor the "Vorwaerts."

No comment is needed to the facts herein mentioned, except that they are a valuable contribution to the documents that will elucidate near at hand

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time. If will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

The Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is making itself felt in Pennsylvania in a manner that was not anticipated: Incipient strikes are prevented by prompt compromises on the part of the employers under the threat that, if they don't the men will join the Alliance. The threat works like magic.

A third 5,000 edition of the pamphlet "What Means this Strike?" is now out. Its large sale is a gratifying sign of the times, and it is an evidence of the class of literature that is most useful and, consequently, best called for,

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eigteenth Brumaire." that some time ago ran through THE PEO-PLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 7S pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student, even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 147 E. 23d street, N. Y. City. Price, 25 cents.

Keep in eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, it will prevent interruption in the mailing of the paper and facilitate work at the office.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

SUMMING UP.

About three months ago a number of applications were coming to this office from the State of Washington, from towns in Ohio and from places in this State for the reproduction of the "Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan" dialogue on taxation that had appeared in these columns about a year pre-vious. The reasons given for the request were almost identical: the "re acting as advance clouds of dust for the approaching Democratic party storm, were raising the cry of "Taxation"; the people, it was claimed by these elements, were crushed by taxes, the removal of which would be "a step in the right direction," besides being a practical move. Our cor-respondents realized the insiduousness such claims, and wished to brace up their neighborhoods against the folly

Indeed, in the whole gamut of capi-

talist dodges to confuse the working class and capture its vote, there is none in this country so insiduous, plausible and bamboozling as the cry of "Taxation." The circumstance that Labor produces all wealth, and, consequently, is the sole supporter of the Nation, is used as correct premises and back ground for false conclusions. It is a case in which the jugglery of words is not readily detected. The "re-form" and other capitalist political swindlers grant by implication the So-cialist contention that Labor produces all wealth, whereupon they declare that Labor PAYS the taxes OUT OF ITS WAGES, and, thence point to the immediate relief that Labor would derive from a reduction of the "burden" of taxes: the taxes being lower, it is claimed by these people, the working-man would have to pay so much less for what they need, and consequently would have so much more money left to buy things with. This Three-card Monte swindle forms, if not the ground work, yet the main stock in trade the "Free trade," the "sligle tax," the "Good Government" movements. "Good Government" movements.
Against this insiduous scheme of deception, the Party in this country has had to firmly put its face: the delusion was found to be a leading obstacle in the path of the propagandist in his work of educating the working class in class-consciousness. The false notion that the workingman could get instantaneous relief, not from a third, but from one of the Old parties, could not but act as a lure to draw them from the right course. Accordingly, the Party's literature teams with arguments against the fallacy: facts have been heaped upon facts, figures upon figures knocking down the under-pinning of the sophistry; and in its plat-form declarations the Party crystallized the scientific principle that wages do not depend upon taxation, but upon the law of values as applied to Labor in the Labor market; that taxes are paid by the capitalist class out of that portion of the wealth which the workers produce but are robbed of in the shop anyhow; in short, that all the jabber about taxes was a capitalist issue. In response to the pressing demands for the said "Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan" making these points clear, it March 5. it was reproduced on

Two days later, March 7, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" published a one-column leading editorial dead against the essential principles expressed in that "Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan." In that editorial attacking the ciples stated by THE PEOPLE, taxes were point blank declared to come from the wages of the working class, and the question of taxes was raised to one of importance to the working class, not only by reason of the preponderance of space devoted to it, but also and especially so by reason of the amazing statistics adduced,-the 55th Congress was claimed to have imposed a burden of fifteen hundred million dollars a year upon the people, and this was figured out to mean \$100 a year taken out of the wages of the average workingman's family.

No theory can stand without facts: theories-at least with people qualified to discuss a question. Indeed, a theory is nothing but a deduction from facts only in the measure that the facts are true and sufficient, and that the deduc tion is logical from such facts is it or the theory sound.

If a ship is claimed to be staunch, tion, and, in so far a theory. soundness or unsoundness of the theory depends wholly upon the fact whether the ship keeps out the water. or whether she does not. If she does, the theory is sound; if she does not, it is unsound. Accordingly, if to the claim that a ship is "staunch" objection is raised, the theoretical discussion about her staunchness becomes sec-ondary; the theory of her staunchness may be sparred with incidentally, but only as a preliminary to the real ques-tion—the question of fact; if the ob-jection is insisted on, then earnest men drop theorizing and consider facts only; only triflers or ill-intentioned people would bite themselves fast in a purely theoretic controversy. The real issue forthwith becomes one of fact does the ship take in water or does she The question of fact once turned to.

it becomes a question of FACTS, that is, THINGS WORTH CONSIDERING because only such facts can throw light on the theory of the ship's staunchness. Let, accordingly, the objector produce in substantiation of his will be rejected. It is so "evidence" triffing that it would not be even worth the while to inquire whether the cup-ful of bilge water that he produces is bona fide, or whether it is not a fraud; whether he really dipped it out of the vessel's hold, or whether he carried it into the vessel himself. "De minimis into the vessel himself. "De minimis non curat lex" (the law does not bother about trifles) is a principle not of juris-prudence only, not of biology and sociology only, it is a principle of com-mon sense and common decency in de-bate. The objector to the theory that a ship is staunch, and who would come up with his cup-ful of bilge water as proof, would be roundly booted out of court. When, however, the objector claims that the ship lets in tons of ocean water, then does he make allega-tions of fact that entitle him to a hearing, but that, at the same time, throw

upon himself the duty of proving his allegations.

Applying these obvious principles to the controversy raised by the zeitung," what do we find?

The "Volkszeitung" knew or felt full well that if it joined issue with THE

PEOPLE, and sought to prove that

the workingmen DID pay the taxes out of their own wages, by claiming that, since the 55th Congress, the "collar" on the workingman's glass of beer had become larger; that the pack-ages of tobacco had been slightly re-duced; that the number of prizes inside of these packages had become fewer; that patent cough medicines now cost a cent more; etc., etc.,—it knew or felt that if it adduced any such trifles as evidence it would be laughed at from the start and make no impression whatever. It felt that FACTS, and not trifles, were the essential basis for all theory, and accordingly it laid the foundation attack in the colossal figures of fifteen hundred million dollars of taxes, and in the detailed statement of \$100 taxes strapped on the back of the average workingman's family! This certainly was equivalent to saying that a ship, claimed to be staunch, was letting in tous of ocean water. Upon so stupentous of ocean water. Upon so stupen-duous a claim as that, no theory, but facts must have the floor. Yet it has been impossible to get the "Volkszei-tung" down to that. After shortly re-futing its theory with theoretic utter-ances of Marx and Engels, we ques-tioned its facts and replaced. tioned its facts and pointedly nounced its figures juggled,—yet it dodged the issue and sought shelter in a cloud of irrelevant theoretical dust. We then pressed the point; gave con-densed figures ourselves proving that the "Volkszeitung's" figures were false, the tax being less than one half what it claimed, and we proved that its facts were preposterous, that the IS not paid by the consumer unless the price rises, and that the price of the articles of workingman-consumption had notedly not risen;—yet still it dodged the point. The Party's Ger-man organ, the "Vorwaerts," went into an elaborate examination of the fig-ures, showing the scandalousness of the "Volkszeitung's" attitude;—but all of no avail: finding itself knocked out. the "Volkszeitung" has been burrowing deeper and deeper into and under abstarctions, prevarications, and mis quotations, and downright falsifications and trifles.

Summing up the discussion, this stands out unquestionably:

1. Upon a substructure of what it now knows to be false figures and falser facts, taken bodily from some Democratic campaign document, and even preposterously inflated, the "Volkszeitung" published on March 7 an article the first two-thirds of which make direct agitation for the Demo cratic party; and, as a result, the last third of which makes direct agitation against the S. L. P. 2. In Germany, taxes often have a

revolutionary effect. Not infrequently it happens that a tax on an article of consumption, beer or tobacco, is felt by the consumer the very next day in the increased price, and thereby produces veritable riots. We have been in-formed of instances where, in such cases, even the soldiers (German seldiers.") are seen joining the rioters, pulling out their short swords, digging up the paving stones with them, and using these as missiles. In such a country the tax question has a tactical value. The editorial management of the "Volkszeitung" do not realize that they are not living in Germany. Dominated by allen habits of thought, and protected with but Marxism, the gentlemen throw over-board even the fundamental principle uttered by Engels to the effect that taxes are to the bourgeois of much, but to the working class of very little importance, seeing that what the work orrance, seeing that what the workingman pays in taxes goes in the long run into the cost of production of laborpower, and MUST BE BORNE BY THE CAPITALIST.

A discussion with people animated so little by the intellectual force or rectitude would seem a waste of time. But not so. It has served to emphasize and re-demonstrate the correctness of the Party's attitude on the question of taxation and, at least, to weaken, if not break down, the cvil effect upon the movement that the said scandalous article of March 7 would otherwise have had.

As to the other issues raised by the discussion: the "Volkszeitung's pudence of presuming to set itself above the Party; its defiance of the Party's official declarations, and, thereby of its own constitution; Its suppression of the Party's voice; these and many other kindred issues belong under a different head and will be duly treated in the fullness of

A Dread Monster.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by E. J.Rife. man, Wausau, Wis !

There is a mighty mouster That infests this land of ours,— A horrid, heartiess monster Who holds us in his power.

He wants the earth and heavens, And all that they contain, For plunder is his passion And sorrowful his reign.

He attacks the weak and helpless And makes their hearts to bleed, He robs the poor and needy To satisfy his greed.

All that the earth produces For man's happiness and case, He gets a corner on it And then begins to squeeze. And still he keeps on squeezing The poor out of their share, Until to suicide or crime They're driven by despair.

By all that's true and holy. By all that's good and great This monster must be throttled Before it is too late.

For virtue is his plaything. Religion is his jest, They too, must serve his purpose Along with all the rest.

Oh, erstwhile happy nation, Calamity shall speed To hasten thy destruction While a prey to Mamon's gr

Then, friends, all to the rescue! His power you can resist, Else he will overwhelm us, The Dread Monopolist.



Uncle Sam & Brother Jonathan

Brother Jonathan—The Socialists make a great mistake in agitating as much among the workingmen and as little among the rich people.

Uncle Sam-In how far is that a mis-

B. J.—Because there are more captalists among the workingmen than among the capitalists.

U. S.—Hey? Say that again, B. J.—You don't believe it? U. S.—What?

B. J.-That there are piles of capital ists among the workingmen.

U. S.-No; I don't believe it. I can o more believe it than I can believe that a Zulu can be a man of Caucasian

B. J.-Now, there you have it. Your answer helps me to make clear my point. You Socialists draw the lines too sharp; you don't allow anything

for sentiment, and what that implies.
U. S.—Make your point,
B. J.—I claim that a capitalist is a man who has the vicious instinct of a bloodsucker, a man who is auxious to bloodsucker, a man who is anxious in live at the expense of others. That's what I call a capitalist. And for that reason I say there are lots of working-men who are capitalists. The man who would live upon others is to all intents

and purposes a capitalist.
U. S.—And the man who will make such a statement is to all intents and

purposes a muddlehead. B. J.—Muddlehead, yourself! U. S .- Would you not like to be a

millionaire? B, J .- Of course I would; think of all the good time I would have! U. S.—And why don't you take that

good time? B. J.—How you talk! How can I TAKE that good time if I have not the

money of a milloinaire?
U. S.—But a millionaire is a man who would like to be one. The man who would like to take a good time is to all

intents and purposes a millionaire. B. J.—Nonsense, my wishing to be a millionaire don't make me one; to be one I must own a million dollars.

S.-It follows that sentiment has nothing to do with case?

B. J.—Nothing whatever. U. S.—Nothing short of the hard ma-terial cash or its equivalent will make

a man a millionaire?

B. J.—Nothing short of that; any fool can see that.

U. S.-And yet it seems that any fool, you among them, can't see that nothing short of capital can make a man

short of capital capital capitalist—

B. J.—But if—
U. S.—A capitalist is a man who lives on the sweat of the brow of others, eh?
B. J.—Certainly.
U. S.—He likes that—

U. S .- As much as you would like the good time that a million dollars would give you? B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Could you have that good time without the million?

sweat of the brow of others unless he owns the necessary capital. To be a millionaire, one must have the million; to be a capitalist, you must have the

B. J.-That's all right. But what I mean is that the Socialists should spend more time in improving the moral sense of the workmen. Instead of spending so much time in showing them how the capitalist skins them, should be lectured upon the

wickedness of skinning.
U. S.—What good will that alone do B. J.—It will make Socialists out of

them-

of how necessary it is to stick to the right terminology in order to arrive at the right tactics. Go about lecturing upon the wickedness of skinning with out showing how it is that the skinning is done, and you will fail to show your school, and you will fail to saw you will hall to saw you well be looked upon as a pretty and entertaining talker, but you won't get your hearers one inch nearer to their emancipation. Leave the Socialists alone for knowing what they are about.

LECTURES.

MARTHA M. AVERY. Sunday. May 28, Hill Bullding. Union square, Comerville, PHILIP JACKSON, "Mission of the de-cialist Labor Party," Sunday, May 28, New Era Hail, Buffalo, N. Y.

Authorized Agents for THE PEOPLE.

HARTFORD, CONN.: Fred. Fellermann, 2 State street, top floot. BUFFALO, N. Y.:
Peter Steenmans, Jr., 52 Gullford street.
SYRACUSE. N. Y.:
Geo. F. Whaley. Socialist Headquarters, Room 14, Myev's Block. K. F. A. Nitzschke, 85 Columbia street.

LYNN, MASS.:
John A. Heniey, 45 Green street, ress.
ST. LOUIS. MO.:
Henry J. Poelling, 2140 College avenue.
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.:

Max Keller, 1016 Hope street.

PROVIDENCE, R. L.:

Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Oineyville, R. L.:

Lawrence Lee, Box 206, Oineyville, R. L.:

PAWTUCKET, R. I.: Austin Beoudreau, 40 Lucas street.

BALTIMORE, MD.:
"R. T. Majrumber, 1924 Christian street.

RUSKIN COLONY.

(Continued from page 1.)

ed of the completed building with a day floating from the magetair of the cupota, a fountain playing in the park, and the sward covered with students, Hoseate idealism this, but they went further and published floor places showing the location of class rooms, recitations in the country in the second country in the country in rooms, laboratories and reception The dollars and cents began to a result of this judicious exoft of the imagination. Excavations of begun, and the corner stone laid lone, 1807. Henry D. Lloyd was columns and a half about the usness of the occasion. es of Lloyd was used for all it worth, and contributions con-Gradually, however, the enthu n ebbed subscriptions became less nent, reports of the progress of work were intermittently printed. on November 22, 1838, the receipt expense account ceased altogether th the following:

and that is the last information that en published regarding the colbeen published regarding the col-leg building and equipment fund. The work on the sub-structure was- of scare done by members of the colony, and the money contributed thus got min the colony's treasury. On Decem-ber 31, 1898, shortly after Herbert N. Casson reached Ruskin, a special boom edition of the "Coming Nation" was edition of the "Coming Nation" was published, but not a word appeared about the college or the college fund. The idea had been worked for all it was worth and then dropped.

RETRIBUTIVE FIGURES.

Ar various times after the Ruskin Colony was started, THE PEOPLE re-ceived numerous communications rela-tire to the advisability of workingmen who had managed to save \$500 joining the colony and handing their harderned dollars over to the colony offirials. THE PEOPLE uniformly advised against such action, and predicted that the colony would ultimately to te the wall from internal dissensions due to external competition. In July, 1897, while the colony was being said by some of the retiring members, THE PEOPLE printed an article questioning the honesty of the management, and expressed the opinion that the leading spirits in the colony were a ring of unconscionable pirates, who are sailing the waters of the Social Movement under the false colors of Socialism." In vehement and abusive language THE PEOPLE was told that it was wrong, and to completely knock out THE PEOPLE, the "Coming Nation" resorted to figures as follows:

Colony assets when incorporated . \$18,040,00 Colony assets on Jan. 1, 1860.... 28,114.54 Colony assets on Jan. 1, 1807.... 60,109.95 Among the persons signing this

A. S. Edwards, Paul Schneider, W. H. Lawson, J. K. Lawson, E. B. Lonsbury, M. H. Lonsbury, M. F. Rogers, J. A. Sturgis, Emma White, W. J. Ithley, J. H. Dedson, A. M. Dodson, W. H. Charlesworth.

The editor of the "Coming Nation" writer of the article containing the above statement was A. S. Edwards, at present getting his living by abusing the Socialist Labor Party through the medium of the "English-speaking organ" of Mr. Debs' "Social Democracy."

On January 1, 1897, the liabilities were claimed to be practically nothing, and the shareholders were but sixty-three, making almost \$1,000 a person, while none of them had put in more than \$500 apiece, and many had been permitted to "work out" the price of their shares. This was a really good showing—nearly a doubling of in-dividual assets; recent developments, however, are showing that these assets are largely fictitious.

THE PEOPLE INDICATED.

But the wheels of time roll on, and the colony continues to "prosper." New members are "taken in" nearly every week, the property is improved. and their prosperity becomes so great that on January 28, 1899, less than four onths ago, Allen Fields, President of the Ruskin Co-operative Association, publishes a sworn financial statement in which the assets are given at \$34,073.19, and the liabilities practicaly nothing. It may here be observed parded the thousands of dollars they foreouth, the mortgage is not yet due.
This is much like borrowing \$100 for ninety days, and then insisting that it is not a liability until the last day of space. And at the time President Allen Fields swore to that utterly mis leading statement seventeen members of the colony had applied for a re-ceiverably to wind up the affairs of the Association, calling for the sale of the property and the division of the proceeds among the stockholders. The among the stockholders. The excelvership was granted on April 24, but owing to legal technicalities was worked the following day. Some of be allegations taken from the body of complaint are unique. The object the corporation as defined in the carter is to establish a mining and antigraphy of the corporation. The sevencharter is to establish a mining and manfacturing company. The seven-man persons who make the complaint, and most of whom were charter memers, attack themselves and their al-

complainants charge that these by-laws its by-laws of the colonyl are null and as not being adapted for the purposes attaining and manufacturing company, as the basis or foundation of a Sometic community.

Complainants abow to the court that the complainants abow to the court that the creation are engaged in a business of rebishing a newspaper called the "Coming sation," and under the charter aforesaid the same is not for the purpose of adverting the legitlante business of the demands of the complainants of the complainants of the complainants deny the power of the complainants deny the power of the defendant association to publish said paper for said suppose under the charter aforesaid.

In the light of history the above allow

In the light of history the above allesations are remarkable. They are made largely by men who were charter numbers of the colony, by men who have talked loud and written long about the glorious experiment they were making "in Socialism." and now they go before the court and swear tand remember that one of the ers, A. E. Edwards, is to-day posing as

a leader in Mr. Debs' Social Demo-cracy, while the "Coming Nation" it-self has ever been tossing bouquets to seif has ever been tossing bouquets to bebs and his co-delusionists) that the Russin Co-operative Association was never intended to be a Socialist com-munity, that it was intended to be a corporation run for profit, and they ask the courts of the United States to come to their aid and sit down on any So-cialist inclinations that was manufact cialist inclinations that may manifest themselves in the colony. When rogues fall out, then we can get a good deal of information and the present editor of the "Coming Nation" now admits all that THE PEOPLE has ever said regarding the rascality of the whole gang that started Ruskin, from A. J. Wayland down the line to A. S. Edwards. Listen to this:

The same pariles have often during the past year stated in conversation that this is not and was never intended to be a Socialistic undertaking.

Here we have the disgusting spec tacle of men who helped organize a "colony in the interest of Socialism" turning around and demanding a windup of the affairs of the Association because the business they instituted is not what they claimed it was. They have ever been appealing to Socialists for support, and now go into court and admit that they are a lot of clever rascals and never intended to put into operation any Socialist principles at all, even though it were possible to do so. W. J. Ribley, one of these men who have been appealing for the good Socialists of the country to rally around Ruskin, describes himself as an Anarchist with strong disciplinarian

Other allegations in the bill of these gentlemen are fully as interesting Listen to the following:

And complainants allege that this corporation WAS IMPRACTICABLE in its conception and is now manifestly incapable of execution. There are NO FUNDS IN THE TREASURY; the property owned by the defendants is yielding no income; and, if any, it is absorbed in the way pointed out in the former part of this bill.

And complainants allege that the defendants, by their mismanagement, have never paid one cent of dividend on stock and never intend to do so; but intend to divert the corporate assets to the ultra vires purposes herelabefore mentioned.

They then give the amount the Association owes on its various tracks of land, and proceed with these words:

land, and proceed with these words:

The defendant corporation has no money to pay off said debts and can get none, because none will buy any more stock and because the corporation is making nothing. In fact, is losing money. 2 * Premises considered, complainants pray for process, and that they be required to answer without oath, which is waived; and that the property of the Ruskin Cooperative Association be sold, the debts of the concern paid, and what remains be divided among the stockholders. That the defendants, the directors, be enjoined by the State's writ of injunction from doing any acts not within the scope of the powers of a mining and manufacturing company, such as operating a hotel, making a weekly payment of the funds of the corporation to the members of the voluntary association, running or operating a school and lyceum at the expense of the corporation, and from building any more houses for the members at the expense of the voluntary association.

The bill of allegations thus quoted

The bill of allegations thus quoted from is signed by the following seven-teen stockholders:

A. S. Edwards, Paul Schneider, W. H. Lawson, J. K. Lawson, E. B. Lonsbury, M. H. Lonsbury, M. F. Rogers, J. A. Sturgis, Emma White, W. J. Ribley, J. H. Dodson, A. M. Dodson, W. H. Charlesworth, Kate Rogers, Myrtie Sturgis, W. W. White, Ro-bert Jardon

On July 31, 1807, thirteen out of the above seventeen persons signed the statement in the "Coming Nation," quoted a few paragraphs above, and denied with all the vehemence that guilt could muster that anything was the matter with Ruskin. THE PEO-PLE had said the scheme was impracticable. They retorted that the colonists were doing more to demonstrate the truths of Socialism than THE PEOPLE had ever done or ever would do, and affirmed in black type that Ruskin WAS practicable. Now the persons who signed that statement go persons who signed that statement go into court and make oath that "the corporation was IMPRACTICABLE," thereby admitting that the position of THE PEOPLE and the Socialist Labor Party was a correct position, and that they, themselves, were nothing but a lot of clumsy thimbleriggers.

THE PEOPLE offered the opinion that the colony would ultimately go to the wall from internal dissension due to external competition. In rebuttal it was stated that the colony always had prospered, was prospering, and always would prosper. And the same gentlemen who signed that statement denying the existence of any conditions justifying the position taken by THE PEOPLE, now go into court, all of them, and swear that the colony has never prospered, isn't prospering, and can't get money enough to pay off the mortgage on its property.

THE PEOPLE averred that the colony had not been started to make any experiments in Socialism, but rather that it had been started, and was being run, by a lot of clever rascals whose only object was to prey on the unwary and rope in the credulous. With an earnestness born of despair they declaimed with a loud voice that they were all patriots, that "Ruskin Socialism" was the only Socialism. and that they were doing more to lead people toward the Co-operative Com-monwealth than all the Socialist Labor Party of the country.

Now these same persons go into court and swear that the incorporators of the Ruskin Co-operative Associa-tion never intended to found a "So cialistic" community, and that every attentity on the part of any members of the colony to do so is in violation of the express stipulations of the charter. And the rascality of the whole scheme is more apparent when it is remembered that the seventeen members now making oath to these statements were nearly all of them with the colony durthus shaped the management of the colony. They, themselves, boomed the hotel; they, themselves, boomed the school; they, themselves boomed the "nent little cottages"; they, themselves, boomed the "Coming Nation"; they, themselves, were constantly telling people how virtuous Ruskinites were; and now they, themselves, go into court and swear that the whole business was nothing more than a sham and a fraud. In July, 1897, they signed a statement that the colony was getthus shaped the management of the and a fraud. In July, 1897, they signed a statement that the colony was get-ting along swimmingly. Since then according to the sworn statements of the officials of the colony more than thirty thousand dollars have been added to the assets, and now in spite of all this "adding" the recalcitrants make oath that the colony is bankrupt, and the nonpecalcitrants admit that it is bankrupt by issuing an appeal for FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to help them over their present "crisis."
And this appeal leads us to the conclusion that the present management are moved by no higher ethical motives than are the "kickers" who are praying for dividends. In the issue of the "Coming Nation" for May 6, 1869, it is contended in bold-faced type that the colony is still prospering, while in the colony is still prospering, while in the issue for May 20, comes the statement that they are in deep financial distress and must have fifteen thousand dol-lars or go to the wall. Ninety-four thousand dollars in as-

And yet are going to be sold out un-less they can secure fifteen thousand dollars from the skies! Verily, the bookkeeper at Ruskin must be an acrobat on figures and a

juggler with dollar-marks.

The history of one colony is the history of all. The rise and the collapse of Ruskin is a type of the rise and the collapse of all other utopian schemes to revolutionize modern society on a small scale and behind its back. We have no objection to gentlemen forming a partnership for private profit, but we have serious objections to their labelling that partnership "Socialism," and appealing to Socialists to support them in their efforts either to live up to a social principle or to secure for themselves a competence. Colonization has never been a prin-

ciple of Socialism. The International Movement has not only never indorsed it, but has, on the contrary, at all times and in all cases and places, proclaimed its fallacies. The reason is evident. In the first place a co-operative colony of the Ruskin type differs but little from other business undertakings. If ten persons put in \$500 apiece and start a paper, two doing the editing, two the eporting, and six the other work, with the agreement that after each has received enough of the proceeds to pay his living expenses, the profit, if there be any, shall be devoted to enlarging the business so that the company can make more profit, would that company be an experiment in Socialism? Cer-tainly not-no more than would be any other partnership. Yet when ten or a dozen people migrate to the backwoods somewhere and start exactly the same kind of a business, that business is labeled, Socialism by the calumniators of Socialism. Ruskin has never been anything else but a manufacturing con-cern. They have conducted a manufacturing business on a small scale, and have competed in the market for the sale of their products on just the same principles as any other corpora-tion competes. They have bought where they could buy the cheapest, and have sold where they could sell the dearest.

Socialism is that social condition of society that will exist when we have the collective ownership and co-operative operation of all the means of pro-duction by all the people, and for all the people, with complete political con-trol of the same from the municipality to the nation. The co-operative colony is the collective ownership by a few people of a few of the means of pro-duction and none of the means of distribution. It is without economic power to hold its own in the field of competition, and without political power to

enforce its decrees.

The co-operative colony is not So-The co-operative colony is not Socialism, is not even an experiment in Socialism. IT IS A DENIAL OF SOCIALISM, and with but few exceptions, where the members have been held together by religious ties, it has been driven out of existence by the superior economic force of private capitalist production.

Socialism is broader than a colory.

capitalist production.

Socialism is broader than a colony. It is broader than a municipality. It is broader than a State. The nation itself is the smallest unit for the proper development of the Co-operative Commonwealth; for the nation is supreme. Even though a municipality be controlled by Socialists, that municipality is still under the domination of a capitalist State. Even though a State is talist State. Even though a State is controlled by the Socialists, that State is still under the domination of a capitalist nation. But when the political power of the nation is controlled by the Socialists, Socialism is supreme. nation has no superior. It is sovereign, and it, and it alone, is the instrument whereby the Co-operative Common-wealth can be realized.

JULIAN PIERCE.

Washington, D. C.

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CURRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recogned 1 other will be recognized.]

Nationalization.

Mationalization.

To THE PEOPLE.—A good deal of non-sense has been written in later years about state and municipal ownership of social utilities, the reactionary part of the press denouncing said institutions as Socialistic, and the radical or pseudo-Socialist papers recommending them as sample-dishes of the toming Social Democracy.

Against this it cannot be too strongly emphasized that there is nothing necessarily Socialistic about State and municipal ownership at all. Nothing deserves to be called Socialistic nuless it aims at the abolition of the wage system. The condition of labor-power as a commodity is the distinctive feature, the very foundation of capitalism, and so long as the workers must sell their labor-power in the market whether to private or public emply each it would avail them nothing, even if all industries passed under the council of State and municipal authorities. It would merely be a change from private to official capitalism and the laborer would remain an exploited wage slave. The governing and administrative bodies must be converted from organs of Socialism, by filling them with organs of Socialism, by filling them with constant for the abolition of wage slavery, first, last and all the time. "do stant down stant for the abolition of wage slavery, first, last and all the time." do this by political and revolutionary action is the only and royal road to the Social Democracy.

MORRIS NELSON.

Venice, La., May 14.

Socialism and Religion.

Socialism and Religion.

To THE PEOPLE,—On the 24th instant I forwarded the enclosed letter to "Justice," but the Editor of that journal refused to publish it, because, I suppose, it lacked the literary finesse requisite to adorn the pages of his paper. I hope, however, that I shall meet with better and more courteous treatment from THE PEOPLE, which is by far and away the truest and most masterly exponent of the great gospel of scientific Socialism. I ask you to publish the letter in the hope that it may do somewhat to deter atheistical fanatics and other faddists from subordinating the Socialism Movement to their own peculiar notions, by using it as a propagative force thereof.

Dublin, Ireland, April 29.

THE SUPPRESSED LETTER TO THE

THE SUPPRESSED LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF "JUSTICE."

"Dear Comrade:—"

"I have perused with surprise, not to say astonishment, the fierce, fire-cuting, and altogether ecchiric epistic of your esteemed correspondent R. Wackington on 'Free Will and Determinism.' Now I want to know what has Socialism to do with religion' He may probably think he has answered this question, but notwithstanding his peculiar dialectics, I am still at a loss for the answer, and want to know why religion should occupy the important part in Socialist discussion to which he and a few other morbid-minded, sceptical and fresponsible people would fain assign it. To my mind and in my humble opinion the introduction of religious discussion into the Socialist Movement is a disintegrating element more pregnant with scriousness, menace and anger than the most subtly agressive move on the part of the possessing class." It is one of the things, I think, which has

It is one of the things, I think, which has

class.
"It is one of the things, I think, which has materially retarded the progress of Socialism in England: and I therefore venture to say that it would be a very desirable thing to vigorously exclude all religious discussion from the Socialist Movement, except under exceptional circumstances.
"Have not Socialist agitators enough to do to inoculate the workers with the economic teachings of doctrinaire Socialism, without entangling themselves in lactricable webs of theological discussion?

"We, all must sympathize (sie) with the men with the abnormally developed intellects stored with a superabundance of human knowledge who always fret and chafennder any restraint which custom or accepted.damm would strive to impose upon them; but surely if one of this class of men be a Socialist with the interest of the cause at heart he should subordinate his personal feelings in this respect in his efforts to forward the cause, and ought not to do anything that might in anywise throw discredit upon it.

"The Socialist Movement is not an arena

ward the cause, and ought not to do anything that might in anywise throw discredit upon it.

"The Socialist Movement is not an arena wherein to display your belief or disbelief in the existence of a God. The Socialist Movement, if I rightly conceive its import, is a movement which aims at transferring the land, and the means of production, distribution and exchange from the hands of the privileged and plundered many; a movement which recognizes tyranny in every form or system of Government which allows one man to exploit, to plunder his fellow human belugs; a movement which recognizes and maintains that the whole course of history has been merely a preparation for the grand emancipation of labor; a movement which is based upon a system of economics laid down and formulated by Karl Marx, one of the profoundest, ablest, and most enlightened social philosophers that has ever embellished the realm of science—this movement is for complete freedom from economic thraidom, and ought, and should not harbor or help to propagate the doctrines of the Athelst, the Agnostic, the Pontheist, or the Christian. It ought, in short, to be non-sectarian in order to enroll every class-conscious worker under its banner. The workers have not time at this stage of the evolution of society to discuss religious tenets; they must tolerate each others' religious beliefs, in order to secure to the movement that solidarity which is the preening the security of the workers have not time at this stage of the evolution of society to discuss religious tenets; they must tolerate each others' religious beliefs, in order to secure to the movement that solidarity which is the preening the security of the workers of the world unite; you have only your chains to lose, and a world to gain." "Yours fraternally, "W. J. BRADSHAW."

"Yours fraternally, "W. J. BRADSHAW."

A Correction About "The Proletarian

To THE PEOPLE.—Would you kindly rectify this: The Section Springfield publishes "The Proletariau" but it is intended that all the Sections of Hampden and Berkshire shall be responsible. Section Westfield is particularly active in writing for it.

ADOLF MIELLEZ.
Springfield, Mass., May 18.

Coustruction of a Boston S. L. P. Organization Statute.

Organization Statute.

To THE PEOPLE.—Please state, in conformity with the following illustration, how many members must or may constitute the Ward Committee.

"Sec. I. The S. I.. P. in the City of Boston shall in every Ward elect a committee to be called a Ward Committee to consist of not less than three Party members, with an additional member for each hundred votes or major fraction thereof cast in the respective Wards at the last municipal election for head of the ticket of the S. L. P."

This is the proposed law. Now suppose there is a membership of sixty-five in Ward 9, and that at the last municipal election at which a Mayor was elected Courade Goldstein received 300 votes in Ward 9.

The Mayor of Boston is elected for two years, while the Board of Aldermen is elected to serve one year only, so there are each year municipal elections, while there is a "head of the ticket" only once in two years.

This latter point is of course self-evident.

years.
This latter point is of course self-evident.
If you will make a statement upon the number of the Committee you will confer a favor.
M. G. M. favor. Boston, May 19.

[According to the wording of the above quoted Sec. 1, together with the allegation of fact that the head of the 8. L. P. ticket polled 500 votes at the last preceding municipal election in Ward 9, the Ward Committee of Ward

The circumstance of such a question being at all asked seems to point to a conflict of opinion upon the construc-tion of the first part of the Sec., to wit, being at all asked seems to point to a conflict of opinion upon the construction of the first part of the Sec., to wit, whether the election of the additional one member for each 100 votes, or major fraction thereof, is as mandatory as the election of the three Party members just previously provided for, or

whether the election of the additional members is optional. The opinion above given is based on the construcmembers is, not optional, but as mandatory as the election of the other three. If the framers of the Sec. meant otherwise they did not say so.
The size of the Party membership in
Ward 9 is of no consequence.—ED.
THE PEOPLE.]

More Humors of the Taxation Question-

More Humors of the Taxation
QuestionTo THE PEOPLE—A few days ago a fine little 3-pounder of a boy arived at my home. We named him Adrian. Considering that the children of the protearings ought to be Socialists, and sound ones. I was anxious to ascertain a fact or two. Just as soon as I had little Adrian in my hands I asked him: "Are you a Socialist?" He said: "Ya". I then asked him: "Do you pay taxes?" He said: "Yoir." You may imagine how relieved I felt at this last answer in particular. Considering that he 18 a consumer, and considering also that the 18 a consumer, and considering also that the second of the said of the second of the

taken the "Vorwacets" instead. I now cir culate my "Vorwacets" among the "Volks zeltung" tax-pavers. We now have 7 sub scribers for THE PEOPLE here, and more coming. By the time the Anti-Tax Demo cratic campaign to catch workingmen vote with strikes this village, we expect to be in condition to resist it--tanks to THE PEOPLE and "Vorwaerts."

GUSTAVE LANGNER.

Milford, Conn., May 12.

A "Socialist" Speech.

To THE PEOPLE.—Last evening, May 10, the recent acquisition of the Social Demorratic party. Mary Ellen Lease, snoke upon "The Necessity for Socialism." Reing somewhat curious to bear what she knew about the subject of Socialism I attended the meeting. Although I listened very carefully, taking numerous notes. I did not hear the word Socialism mentioned once in the course of her remarks, and it was altogether as good an exhibition of mental ground and lofty tumbling as I have ever heard. It was doubly amusing from the fact that near me was a gentleman with whom I am slightly acquainted, who is a follower of what is known as "philos" anarchy. The beginning of the address pleased him greatly, and he informed me that he thought that was pretty good Anarchy, and I conceded that he was quiteright. Later on, however, the speaker in dulged in some more mental acrobatics, and contradicted point blank what she had previously said about "liberty," whereat my acquaintance informed me he was not an orator, but he was willing to bet good money he could make a better Socialist pach I was forced to admit that he was envely correct. I could mental accorded to the economics of Socialism, but judging from the scripture texts which the lady hurled at us very frequently, and her numerous references to Christianity some were heard to remark the subject should have been "The Necessity for Christianity." Her euloxium of John the Baptist and Jesus Christ did indeed win applause from the rear-of the hall, but in the easy language of the day, "there were others," also members of the both organization, who did not seem to enthuse much over that portion of the speech.

About two-thirds of the time was consumed in playing for the gallery, the usual denunclation of Mark Hanna and Brother Bill coming in handy to catch the crowd. Sandwiehed in between were such countradictions as theses: First, we were told of the miserable condition of the speech.

About two-thirds of the soil would destroy overty," etc. Later we were the form the New York.—4

South Boston, May 11.

Boodling Walters.

Boodling Waiters.

To THE PEOPLE.—During the last campaign a report appeared in the Democratic organ, "The Observer," and also in the Republican organ, to the effect that the United Waiters' and Bartenders' Union of Hudson County, and endorsing our platform) had endorsed Mayor Fagan on the Democratic ticket with 99 members and worked hard for that gentleman. These reports and inany otheracts of the members of that union caused charges to be brought by the Brunches of the S. L. P. of Hoboken to the County Committee of the Section S. L. P. of Hudson County. A committee of five members was appointed to the Central Labor Federation, demanding that if the C. L. F. did not do so, the Section would withdraw from the proposed Labor Day Picnic.

The committee appeared before the C. L. F. and went from there with a committee of three of the C. L. F. to uxamine the books, etc., of the accused union. These were found to be clean and in order. Still the committee found that said union had not protested against the reports in the local papers or against the articles published on the matter in the "Yelksseitung," further it was found true that at least three officers and delegates of the union opening acted as challengers for the Democratic campaign clubs. Further that Mr. Fagan deposited \$10 at the headquarters of said union "for the boys"; although it did not appear that the union "officials" accepted the beer, still it was drunk by the members.

The C. L. F. declared at its special meeting that, under its constitution it could not

members.

The C. L. F. declared at its special meeting that, under its constitution it could not suspend the union on those charges, as it could not be proven that the union itself had done these acts; all the C. L. F. could on and did, was to pass a vote of censure

would withdraw from the Labor Day Picnic. This resolution was passed after a very long and hot debate with the vote of 19 against 14, many members having left the meeting to visit the picnic of the Westside Assembly Districts.

We of Section Hudson County expect a bitter fight from now on, but the majority is satisfied as this action had to be taken sooner or later anyhow.

HENRY SCHRECK.

Hoboken, N. J., May 23.

Get rid of the Socialists.

To THE PEOPLE.—I wish to inform you hat orders from the head of the Westing-touse Air Brake Company are "get rid of

that orders from the head of the Westinghouse Air Braze Company are "get rid of
the Socialists."

You will remember it was last Februar
election when it required the combined efforts of the Republican and Democratic
parties to defeat the 8, L. P., and the company closed down its works and sent every
foreman to the polls to do their best.

The election was so close that they have
decermined to crush it out of Wilmerding,
consequently our comrades are being discharged; excuse: "Have no work," while
at the same time they are hiring men to
take their places. This may retard the
growth of Socialism somewhat; but I believe it will in the long run show to the
working class where their interest ites.

WM. ADAMS.

Wilmerding, Pa., May 22.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

(No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide algusture and address.]

M. J. McA., COVINGTON, KY.—The man was once, not long ago, in the employ of the railroad mail department; stole letters containing money; and was arrested. We got all the documents in this office.

I. B., BALTIMORE MD.-The writer of and Hammer" is Henry A. McAnarney. He stands for principles that have no place for labor skates.

J. T. C., BARRE, VT.-Shall use the verses at some convenient time.

A. I. S. SALINEVILLE, ILL.—We are no authority on how "free thinkers" bury their dead, or on anything connected with that fraternity. Address "The Truth-seeker," this city.

"J.," NEW YORK.—The "Tax-Payer" is a bowling success, every fakir in the land is crying for it—like children for Pritchers Castoria.

E. I. R. BOSTON, MASS.—Comrade Barne's May Day address was received too late for publication last week owing to its length. Shall like to publish it, and shall do so soon. When exactly, could not say; that depends upon many circumstances beyond one's control. Shall make an effort for next week.

How to Organize Sections.

All persons dissatisfied with present political and economic conditions, and who believe that the land, water works, gas works, telephone, and telegraph lines, the commercial highways on land and sea, with all their appurtenances and equipments; all the mills, mines, factories, machinery, means of produc-tion and agencies of distribution, created by the efforts of the laboring class through all the centuries of the past. ought of right to be nationalized, and operated for the benefit of collective humanity, and who are convinced that the disinherited producing class can and must transform the capitalistic methods of production and distribution into a social and co-operative system, are hereby invited to identify themselves with the Socialist Labor party which alone goes to the root of our social and economic evils.

 Any ten persons may organize themselves into a Section provided they accept the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and sever their connection absolutely, with all other political par-

ties. 2. OFFICERS TO ELECT. 1.-Organizer.

2.—Recording and Corresponding Sec-2.—Recording retary. 3.—Financial Secretary. 4.—Treasurer. 5.—Literary Agent.

6.-Chairman, each meeting.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Reading of minutes.

2.—New members, 3.—Correspondence. 4.-Financial Report.

5.—Report of Organizer. 6.—Report of Committees. 7.—Unfinished Business.

8.—New Business.
4. There shall be no initiation fee charged. Amount of monthly dues is

fixed by each Section. A monthly remittance of ten cents per member shall be made to the National Executive Committee. A full report of the first meetin

including a list of members, with in-closure of 10 cents per capita is necessary to obtain a charter. 6. Per capita checks are furnished by the National Executive Committee at 10 cents each; such checks are

at 10 cents each; such checks are pasted in monthly column on the membership card, and charged to members at such excess rate as will cover the amount of dues fixed by the Section.

7. Each Section shall hold a regular business meeting at least once a month, and semi-monthly meetings for public discussion or lectures on political or economic questions.

economic questions.

8. Quarterly reports of the numerical strength and financial standing of members, party progress and pros-pects, shall be promptly sent to the Na-tional Executive Committee.

9. Any person residing in a city or

town where no section of the party exists may make direct application to the National Secretary, inclosing one month's dues, and will thus be enrolled

month's dues, and will thus be enrolled as member at large.

For pamphlets, leaflets, platforms and other information, address the National Secretary, HENRY KUHN, 184 William street, New York City.

To the Sections of the S. L. P. The first of the supplements to the So-cialist Almanac-No. 2. Vol. I., "People Library"— is now out and ready for ship-

Library"— is now out and ready for shipment.

It is a handsome, 24-page pamphlet, the contents of which are:

1. Territorial Expansion, by L. Sanial.

1. Herottorial Expansion, by L. Sanial.

P. election returns.

Number I. is a subject now foremost in the minds of the people and will receive attention if Sections see to it that the book its brought prominestly before the pablic; number II. is of great interest to all who take an interest in the development of the Socialist movement in this country.

The retail price of this number is only 5 cents, which makes possible a very extensive sale-tern to the N. Y. Lebor News Company, 147 East 23rd street. New York, or to the National Secretary EURN.

184 William street, R. L.

INDIANA.

HER WEALTH AND POV-

By G. Rempler, Indianapolis.

It is not so many years ago when this State was an agricultural community. The discovery of coal fields marked the beginning of a new era that amounted to a revolution in our industrial life. With the subsequent discovery of natural gas, Indiana swung into first rank as an industrial State.

State.

The whole I'nion has heard of the GAS BELT, so full of wealth, so adopted to productive institutions, that the capitalists from everywhere hurried to throw their millions into it. The consequence was that hamlets, fow years are never heard of the consequence was that hamlets, and the consequence was the consequence was that hamlets, and the consequence was that hamlets and the consequence was the consequence of the cons The consequence was that hamlets, a few years ago never heard of, grew from a few hundred to 15,000 and 30,000 inhabitants. Wage workers from everywhere were drawn hither, mostly tin and glass workers. These industries are the most prominent of all new-coniers. Efforts have been made to locate the whole textile industry of the United States here, but so

far without success.

As a farming State, Indiana is well to the front. The average staple are raised here in abundance. Under sane conditions this State should be an ideal one, where a peaceful, progressive and a wealthy community should live, in the best of homes and surroundings. But, alas, such is not the case. With such facilities in production, i. e., to such facilities in production, i. e., to exploit the wage worker, the capitalist grows arrogant. I believe that this State, with all her splendid endowments of Nature, will be the last camping ground of the dying capitalist in this century within the Union. You can draw your own conclusion as to the reasons. Everything they need here in their business comes almost for nothing: coal direct from the bowels of the earth; stick a pipe in the ground and, behold, you receive all the gas or the earth, suck a pipe in the ground and, behold, you receive all the gas you want; put a notice for help in the daily papers and you can get almost as many and cheap laborers of all kinds as natural gas.

Do the workers here enjoy all these nany gifts of nature? You may ask a coal miner, Are you prosperous and happy? The answer is this: "Do not ask me such a question, it does not fit me, we have gone from one reduction to another, from one strike to another, from one standard of living to a lower, lower and lower we have sunk, until we cannot longer belief ourselves hu

The farmer with a fertile and productive soil finds himself in the same position. Indeed, it must seem strange position. Indeed, it must seem strange to them, that no matter how much more than usual they have to sell, every passing year forces a greater number of them to the wall.

In the workshops the modern capitalists cannot be excelled. To say they are masters of the situation is not adequate. They stop at nothing. In

quate. They stop at nothing. In Muncie is a large glass factory: on its roof in large letters you can read the following sign: "No Union Labor Wanted Here." This is the State where street car companies still get perpetual franchises.

We have the honor (?) of being repre-

sented in the U. S. Senate by a young men whose election is due to his ability to twist facts so that any penniless per-son, after listening to him a while, imagines himself a millionaire.

The last Legislature passed a law that no person can stay over night on the public highways without permission of the adjoining property owner.

The hospitals (repair shops of capi-

talism) here are indeed a study. As to the penal institutions, it is something not often seen, that there are more ac-

The hospitals (repair shops of capitalism) here are indeed a study. As to the penal institutions, it is something not often seen, that there are more actual farmers than mechanics in the State penitentiary—among these two grandsons of a former U. S. President. This in short is a picture of this State.

Old style trades unions have risen and fallen; labor laws have come and gone; reforms and reformers have intoxicated the people; and yet capitalism rules with a tyrannic hand.

COLORADO.

THE PARTY'S DEVELOP—MENT.

By N. G. Greist, Denver.

In 1894, when Section Denver, S. L. P., was organized, not more than a dozen people in Colorado possessed a clear conceptual idea of Socialism. The peculiar conditions which obtained in the State made it exceedingly difficult do do effective propoganda work. The peculiar conditions which obtained in the State made it exceedingly difficult to do effective propoganda work. The people possessed but one idea and that essentially reactionary, viz., Free Silver. It was therefore incumbent upon us to destroy the "Idol of the Market place" but in order to do so we recognized the fact that it was absolutely necessary to teach the philosophy of Socialism.

In the spring of 1895 we, therefore decided to put a numicipal ticket in the field the result proved the correctness of our judgment, 138 votes having been counted for the S. L. P.

The following year the free silver barons and the result proved the correctness of our judgment, 138 votes having been counted for the S. L. P.

The following year the free silver barons and the result proved the correctness of the windy man from the windy state by New York and the Secretary for the windy state by the windy state by the worder of the worthipers of the windy man from the windy state by the word of the secretary in the proposal provided the provided that the secretary is the control of the secretary to teach the philosophy of Socialism.

In the spring of 1895 we, therefore incumbent upon us to destroy the "Idol of the Market place" but in or

our open air meetings; but we persisted and held our ground, 160 votes being cast for our Presidential Electors. In the spring of 1807, the comrades raised nearly one hundred dollars and purchased a horse and wagon in which a tour of the State was made. Gen-erally the speakers were treated with consideration, but occasionally it was necessary to employ force for nursose necessary to employ force for purpose of protection. As yet it was impossible to organize new Sections, but the work was effective. In the fail, when a Socialist candidate for Justice of the

Supreme Court was put on the official ballot, 1.444 votes were recorded. Down to this time there were but Down to this time there were but two Sections in the State. Now the conditions were such that the work of organizing had to be commenced, but hampered by lack of funds, compara-tively little could be done. The term Socialism had, however, suddenly be-come eminently respectable and an al-most infinite variety of fakirs, includ-ing exceptionsical, pullitical, and labor. most infinite variety of fakirs, including ecclesiastical, political, and labor, had instantaneously become "Socialists." Consequently, it was absolutely necessary to draw a sharp line of demarcation. The line was drawn, of course we were "narrow," "bigoted." and all the rest. But the scientific habit of thought and the scientific method proved effective, and despite the side-shows organized by the fakirs, new Socialist Sections were formed.

At this functure many things com-At this juncture many things com-

At this juncture many things com-bined to make our propaganda most effective. The People's party, in the throes of dissolution, committed sui-cide. The reactionary Democratic parcide. The reactionary Democratic par-ty suddenly showed signs of life and was ultimately resuscitated by the poli-tical doctors, and the "wave of prosper-ity" had revived the G. O. P., so it was said, but it was generally attri-buted to the Gold Cure. Nevertheless, it was apparent that the capitalist bosses feared the effect of Socialist agi-stica. So our spackers were quite imtation. So our speakers were quite impartially arrested both in Republican and Democratic cities and towns. And yet, in spite of police interference and the wholesale throwing out of votes on the wholesare inrowing out of vice technicalities, which only applied to Socialist ballots, our vote increased to nearly 1,800. The past election excitement had hardly died out, however, when our State Organizer was called to the Western part of the State by Section Olathe, which paid all of the expenses, and in a few weeks four new Sections were organized and at present letters are being received from all parts of the State asking that a speaker parts of the State asking that a speaker be sent to hold meetings. The out-look is certainly fine. Three municipal tickets in the field this spring, with a good prospect of a large increase of the vote. Here as elsewhere the capitalist class is more and more demonstrating its incapacity and the conditions which confront the intellectual and industrial proletarian are rapidly forcing them to a critical analysis of facts which will impel these to Join the Socialist Labor Party. So on this MAY DAY we feel that from now on the future belongs to us and to us only. The comrades of Colorado send greetings to the com-rades of the world.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE-

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secre-tary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain street, Cleveland, O.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CAN-ADA.—National Executive Committee— Secretary George Moore, 61 Ryde street, Moutreal.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY— 147 East 23rd street, New York City. (The party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

National Executive Committee.

National Exocutive Committee.
Session of May 23, with C. H. Matchett in the chair. All were present. The financial report for the week ending May 20 showed: receipts, \$139.05; expenditures, \$107.78.
Section Pittsburg, Pa., reported the expulsion of F. M. Gessner and Edward Schmeiz and the reinstatement of W. S. Tuescher. Section Clinton, Mass., reported expulsion of Louis Leucht, for having slandered and refusing to vote for the Party's candidates at the recent town election.

The Board of Appeals sent the following communication;

"Section Pittsburg, Pa., is hereby requested to submit statement of facts which led to the expulsion of F. M. Gessner, the comrade having appealed from the decision of the Section, said statement to reach the Secretary of the Board within four weeks from date of this notice."

demonstration intended as a display of lack of confidence in the integrity of the National Secretary, it was resolved to reject the communication and refuse to receive the same. A resolution of Nection Elianbeth, N. J., against the statement of the National Executive Committee on the situation in New York and siding with the "New Yorker Yolkszeitung," was received and ordered printed.

By-laws of Nection Boston were referred to a special committee. Courade Sanial made a partial report about his visit to New Britain.

Charters were granted to new Sections

made a partial report about an armode a partial report about to new Sections in: Farmersville, Cal.; Salem, Mass, and West Superior, Wis.

JOHN J. KINNEALLY, Recording Secretary.

Connecticut.

RESOLUTIONS OF SECTION NEW
HAVEN ON THE CONTROVERSY
RAISED BY THE "NEW YORKER
VOLKSZEITUNG" AGAINST THE
PARTY PRINCIPLES AND TAC-

We, the members of Section New Haven, S. L. P., do not approve of the attitude taken of late by THE PEOPLE in amagon-ism to the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" and the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Asso-ciation

ism to the "New Jorker Vinsarrange and the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association.

While we believe that free discussion of a subject will help to enlighten the readers of a Party organ, yet we do not believe that the columns of THE PEOPLE should be made the monthplece of anyone or more persons to attack others for a mere personal concern: be it therefore.

RESOLVED, That Section New Haven, Conn., in meeting assembled, do hereby protest against the columns of THE PEO-ILE being used for standerous attacks upon a daily paper which has advocated the principles of Socialism for the last 20 years; and so it further.

RESOLVED, That his columns of THE PEO-ILE should be used for educational purpose, rather than for creating dissension in the ranks of our Party.

We do hereby protest against the resolution of the State Committee of Connecticut, published in THE PEO-ILE on May 14, as bers of Section New Haven.

RESOLVED, That the above resolution be published in THE PEO-ILE, "Vorwaerts" and the "New Yorker Volkszeltung."

Massachusetts.

EAST BOSTON.—Readers of THE PEO-PLE and sympathizers with the Socialist Labor Party residing in East Boston are hereby inforfaced that Ward Branch 2 of Section Roston meets at 161 Havre street 1st and 3d Tuesdays in each month.

NEWARK.—General meeting of Section Essex County, at headquarters of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Sanday, May 28, 1849, 2 p. m. The good and welfare of the Party will be discussed, also other important business of the Party will be transacted. All members should aftend. Members in good standing only will be admitted.

New York.

16th A. D., MANHATTAN.—This Assembly District will hold a smoker and entertainment on Saturday, May 27, 1869, at 98 Avenue C, for the benefit of the campaign fund. The comrades and friends are requested to attend and make this affair a great success. See advertisement.

To all Members of the S. L. P. of Stark

County, Ohio.

A County Convention for the purpose of nominating a ticket for the fall elections will be held on Sunday, June 4, 2 p. m. sharp, at 115 North Fledmont street, Canton. As there are other matters of importance to be discussed, it is desireable to have a large attendance.

Reginning with the month of June, Section Canton will meet every 2d and 4th Sunday until further notice.

ORGANIZER.

PITTSBURGH.—The 38th Ward 8. L. P. Section is having remarkable success in its meetings so far as new members are concerned and the acquisition of new readers for THE PEOPLE.

Rhode Island. To the Members of Providence Section, S.

L. P.
RESOLVED, That the City Committee of Section Providence, S. L. P., shall, and herely does, call a special meeting of Section Providence to take place in Textile Hall, Olneyville square, on Thesday evening, June 6, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of transacting Party business, and taking action on the resolution of Section Pittsburg. Ity order of the City Committee.

L. SILVERBERG,
M27.J4

Secretary.

M27,J4

Comrades:—The annual picule of the R. L. P. will be held Sunday, May 28, at 11 a. m., on Fassat's Farm, Poeasset Road. Manton. The heavy expense incident to conducting the Congressional and municipal elections last fall and the State election this spring has saddled a debt of \$125 on the Party. A vigorous open all campaign this summer has been planned, but this debt must be wiped out and a surplus put into the treasury to permit us to do the work contemplated. Comrades and friends in Providence, and those outside who can possibly come to Providence, should attend this picule and personally assist in making it a fluancial success. Fassel's Farm is the first on the left hand side of Pocasset Road. Manton. Ride on Manton avenue cars the Manton avenue and Centredale to end of route; take road to the left at the point where the cars stop, and Pocasset Road is the first turn to the left from this road. The farm is only a few minutes' wak from the cars. A party wagon will carry women The farm is only a few minutes' walk from the cars. A party wagon will carry women and children from the cars. R. I. State Committee, S. L. P. T. CURRAN, Secretary.

To S. L. P. Sections, S. T. & L. A. Alliances and Progressive Labor Organizations of

Rhode Island. Rhode Island.

Greeting:—The State Committe of the Socialist Labor Party bereby invites you to send three delegates to a joint conference to take in charge the proper celebration of Labor Day. The conference is to be held in Textile Hall, Oincyville, Monday evening June 5, at 8 o'clock. Delegates should be properly accredited with written credeatials.

JAMES P. REID, CHARLES KROLL, J. D. McCANN, Committee on Conference,

Virginia. STATE COMMITTEE.

RESOLVED, That we oppose any change in the organization of the National Executive Committee, such as is contemplated in the plans offered by Section Minneapolis and by Individual members of the Party. Helleving that these plans are advocated in good faith and with loyal motives, we nevertheless are of the opinion that at this stage of the Socialist Labor Party's growth our present plan of organization is the very best that can be devised, and that it would be a most dangerous departure to replace the experienced and thoroughly trustworthy men who now are in executive control of the Party's affairs with others of less experiences.

perience.

By order of the State Committee,

ALEX. B. McCULLOCH,

State Secretary.

General Executive Board, S. T. & L.A.

General Executive Board, 8.7.& L.A.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was held on May 18. Present, Murphy, Vogt. De Leon, Luck, Boudin and Brewer. Luck, Chairman.

Communications:

One from Secretary Eberle, of D. A. 15. Pittsburg, Pa., starting that at the unass meeting held at Latroble the pure and simplers put up a strong fight to prevent the organising of a Local; nevertheless, a good Local was organized. One from A. Hepburn, Toronto, Can., stating that the cloak-makers, after several successful strikes, had organized into a Local Alliance. He also iselieves that with a little more agitation a District Alliance can be organized in that city. One from Fred Frank. Secretary Labor Lyceum, Rochester, N. Y., stating that the tailors of that city had organized a union and they wished to affiliate with the Alliance and requested the necessary ma-

terial and instructions. Attended to. One from Comrade Elia Reeves Colin, of East Orange, N. J., offering her sergices to help agitate and oranize for the Alliance. The Board instructed the Secretary to thank the courade for her offer, and Inform her when the opportunity arrived will be pleased to call on her to assist. One from Massillon, O., requesting information and material to organize the miners as they were disgusted with Blatchford, who is now a member of the Industrial Commission; McBride, expression of the Pittsburg District and now an Immigrant Commissioner; John P. Jones, the Labor Commissioner of Ohio, and a few lesser lights who are holding small jobs under the State and National Government. Attended to. One from Comrade Keller, Secretary D. A. 12, Philadelphia, Pa., stating Locals 72 and 25 of the textile workers had withdrawn from the National Union and were now discussing the advisability of Johning the S. T. & L. A. Also D. A. 12 had censured the Editor of the Philadelphia (Tragelphatt' replied that he merely published local matter and had nothing to do with the movement outside of Philadelphia. One from Secretary Kroll, of the new District Alliance of Rhode Island, requesting that they be given the State of Rhode Island, requesting that they be given the State of Rhode Island, requesting that they be given the State of Rhode Island, requesting that they be given the State of Rhode Island, requesting the movement outside of Philadelphia. One from Secretary Kroll, of the new District Alliance of Rhode Island, requesting that they be given the State of Rhode Island, requesting the constitution and literature in the French language. Secretary was instructed to notify bina that at the present into the proper was a constitution of the same that the proper was a constitution of the Roman and the sabout to publish in book form "Tragic Pages" that

Blinds.

Mine Workers, Smithton, Pa.
Sheet Metal Workers, London, Ont.
Mine Workers, Coultersville, Pa.
Cloakmakers, Toronto, Ont.
Watervilet Machinists, Watervilet, N. Y.
Carpet Workers' Alliance, Worcester,

Carpet Workers' Alliance, Worcester, Mass,
Workingmen's Progressive Union, Rock-ville, Conn.
The new design for the button of the S. T. & I. A. was presented by the Secretary and indorsed. Members wishing them can have same for 50 cents dozen.
The Secretary was instructed to notify all Locals and Districts to vote upon the following places for holding the next convention: New York, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa.; the date being the third Monday of Sentember. Vote to be closed on August 1, 1890.

The request of the Du Bob courades for Lithumian literature, the Board instructed the Secretary to say it was impossible to comply at the present time.

The request of the Rockville Local for Courade kieli, of Providence, to go to their city was granted, and the Secretary instructed to commonleate with Comrade Reld on this matter.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

W. L. BROWER, Secretary.

Keep an eye on your wrapper. See when your subscription expires. Renew in time, It will prevent interruption in the mailing of the naper and (acililate work at the office.

Ceneral Agitation Fund.

rionsly acknowledged 876.59 1. State Committee, per Keinard 3.90 Fall River, Mass, per Keinard 5.90 Taunton, Mass., per Keinard 3.11 Roston, Mass., per Keinard 4.165 Medford, Mass, per Keinard 1.25

DAILY PEOPLE Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged\$2,360,00 A. Estienne, N. Y. City50

Total\$2,361.49

Press Fund for the Workers' Re public, Dublin, Ireland.

 Previously acknowledged
 \$72.30

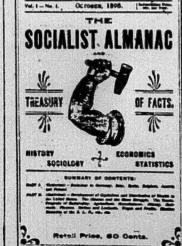
 Sec. Newark, N. J., on list 50
 6.65

 Dorothy O'Toole, N. Y. City
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 Lillie O'Toole, N. Y. City
 .50

HENRY KUHN, Secretary.

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DISCUSSION MEETING

Yorkville Agitation Committee, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1899,

No. 206 EAST 86th Street. Order of business is an follows:

1. Controversy between the "Volkszel-tung" and THE PEOPLE. 2. General action of General Committee of Section Greater New York.

Representatives of the editorial staffs of both papers are invited.

Only members in good standing are ad-mitted upon presenting their card of mem-bership.

423

ATTENTION, COMRADES! Grand Smoker & Entertainment

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Trades' and Societies' Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Using and other Societies that exceeding in lines) will be inserted under this beginner at the rate of \$5.00 per annual Organizations should not lose such as portunity of advertising their places meetings.

GENERAL OFFICE. SOCIALIST TRADE AND LABOR ALLIANCE: 23 DESCRIPTION OF THE STREET OF TH

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. 1 County Committee representing the tion meets every Sanday, 10 a. m. the bail of Essex County Socialist Ca-78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. 1.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIAN UNION). Meetings every Tuesday at a a. m., at 64 East 4th street, New Jan Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary:

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 9). Office as Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street—District I (Bohemlam), 231 East Inside a street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stauton street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District II (German), at 10 Stauton street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV seems at 7:30 p. m.—The Hoard of Supervisors meets every Theodord of Supervisors meets every Theodord of Supervisors meets every Theodord at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 2nd aversa at 8 p. m.

EMPIRE CITY LODGE (MACHINISTA meets every 2d and 4th Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 62 street, Secretary: PETER STAPLE.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, hendquares of 32d and 32d A. D. s. S. L. P., 118 1 110th street, N. Y. Busingss meetlag every Thursday, Free reading room egg from 7:30 p. m. to D/30 p. m. every evening. Subscriptions for this paper receives here.

MUSICAL PROTECTIVE ALLIANCE, NO. 1028, D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Head-quarters 79 East 4th street. Meethag every Friday at 12 o'clock noon, Fra-Hartmann, Pres.; Aug. Lautz, Cor. Sec'y, 70 E. 4th street.

SOCIALIST SCIENCE CLUB, S. L. P. 34th 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d sea and 150th street. Open every evenia Regular business meeting every Friday. SKANDINAVIAN SECTION, S. L. I. Meets second and fourth Sunday every mouth at 10:30 o'clock a. u., Teutonia Assembly Rooms, 138-140 avenue, New York City. Subscription edges taken for the Scand. Socialist Westly, Scand. Am. Arbetaren.

PROGRESSIVE CLOTHING CUTTER & TRIMMERS UNION, L. A. 68 of S. E. & L. A. Headquarters, G. East editoret, labor Lycoum. Regular meetla lst and 3d Thursdays, at 8 p. in.

THE SOCIALIST EDUCATIONAL SO-CIETY OF YORKVILLE meets every Wednesday evening at 200 E. Soth at. Tak Society aims to educate its members is a thorough knowledge of Socialism by means of discussions and debates. Com-and join.

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office: 257 F. Houte street. Telephone Call: 2321 Spring Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB,
14th Assembly District, Business meeting every Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock,
in the Clubhouse, 528 East 11th street.
English lectures every Sunday evening.
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Arbeiter- Kranken- und Sterbe - Kasse fner die Ver. Staaten von Amerika. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of

the United States of America.

the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 the workingmen imbued with the spirit of wolderity and socialist though, its numerical strength (at present composed of 155 local branches with more than 10,000 male members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to metership in any of 44.00 for the direct class and 35.00 for the branches upon payment of a deposit of 45.00 for the direct class and 35.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick bend of \$4.00 for the direct class and of \$4.50 for another 4) weeks, whether continuous of with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$550.00 is guaranteed for every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon myment of a deposit of \$1.00. Monthly cases are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 25 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to HENNE STAHL, Francial Secretary, 25-27 3d annue, Room 33, New York City.

of the United States of America.
The address of the Financial Secretary of the Executive Committee is:
BEINHARD LACHNER, 13 Bible House Room 42, Astor Place, N. Y. City, N. Y.

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